

The Three Parties are now on trial; which is Honest and Represents You, Mr. Workingman?

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT:



BENJAMIN HANFORD,
of New York.

THE WORKING CLASS PLUNDERS CLASS

E. V. Debs writes of the Workings of Capitalism.

HERE are those who sneeringly class Socialism among the "isms" that appear and disappear as passing fads, and pretend to dismiss it with an impatient wave of the hand. There is just enough in this great world movement to make them to their ridicule and provoke their contempt. At least they have us think so—and if we take them at their word their ignorance not rise to the level of our contempt, but entitles them to

the workingman in particular it is important to know what it is and what it means.

It is an endeavor to make it so clear to him that he will readily accept the moment he does he becomes a Socialist.

Our conviction that no workingman can clearly understand Socialism means without becoming and remaining a Socialist. It is impossible for him to be anything else and the only reason workingmen are not Socialists is that they do not know what

they have heard of Socialism—and they have heard of anarchy and other things, all mixed together—and without going to any about it they conclude that it is all the same thing and a good deal alone.

Because the capitalist editor has said so; the politician has said it and the preacher has said amen to it, and surely that ought to be it.

It doesn't. It settles but one thing and that is that the capitalist is opposed to Socialism and that the editor and politician and preacher are but the voices of the capitalist. There are some exceptions but not enough to affect the rule.

Socialism is first of all a political movement of the working class, defined and uncompromising, which aims at the overthrow of the existing capitalist system by securing control of the national government by the exercise of the public powers, supplanting the existing class government with Socialist administration—that is, changing a republic in name into a republic in fact.

Socialism also means a coming phase of civilization, next in order to the present one, in which the collective people will own and operate the means and means of wealth production, in which all will have right to work and all will cooperate together in producing wealth and will enjoy all the fruit of their collective labor.

The present system of society, called the capitalist system, since controlled by and supported in the interest of the capitalist class, is divided into two general classes of people; first, capitalists, and second, workers. The capitalists are few, the workers are many; the capitalists are capitalists because they own the productive capital of the country, the lands, mines, quarries, oil and gas wells, mills, factories, stores, warehouses, refineries, tanneries, elevators, docks, wharves, streets, cars, steamships, smelters, blast furnaces, brick and tile works, stock pens, packing houses, telegraph wires and poles, pipe lines and all other sources, means and tools of production, distribution and exchange. The capitalist class who own and control these means of production and exchange, of course, the millions of jobs that are done and inseparable from them.

It goes without saying that the owner of the job is the master of the worker who depends upon the job.

Why does the workingman depend upon the capitalist for a job? Simply because the capitalist owns the tools with which work is done and without these the workingman is as helpless as if he had no

tools. When the tool became a machine, the worker who used it also became a machine; if one was lost or destroyed he got another. The tool was no longer for individual use and what the workingman produced was his own. He did not have to beg some one else to allow him to use his tools—he had his own.

But a century has passed since then, and in the order of progress the simple tool has become a mammoth machine.

The old hand tool was used by a single worker—and owned by the worker.

The machine requires a thousand or ten thousand workers to operate it, but they do not own it, and what they produce with it does not belong to them, but to the capitalist who does own it.

The workers who use the machine are the slaves of the capitalist who owns it.

They can only work by his permission.

The capitalist is a capitalist solely for profit—without profit he would not be in business an instant. That is his first and only consideration.

In the capitalist system profit is prior to and more important than the life or liberty of the workingman.

The capitalist's profit first, last and always. He owns the tools and he allows the worker to use them on condition that he can extract a satisfactory profit from his labor. If he cannot do this the tools are not allowed to be used—he locks them up and waits.

The capitalist does not work himself; that is, no useful or necessary work. He spends his time watching other parasites in the capitalist system of "dog eat dog" or in idleness or dissipation. The workers use his tools give him all the wealth they produce and he allows them a sufficient wage to keep them in working order.

The wage is to the worker what oil is to the machine.

The machine cannot run without lubricant and the worker cannot reproduce himself without being fed, clothed and housed; and he is lubricated and the amount he requires to keep him in running order regulates his wage.

Karl Marx, in his "Wage, Labor and Capital," makes these points in his own terse and masterly style. We quote as follows:

The free laborer sells himself, and that by fractions. From day to day he sells by auction, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen hours of his life to the highest bidder—to the owner of the raw material, the instrument of work and the means of life; that is, to the employer. The laborer belongs neither to an owner nor to the soil; but eight, ten, twelve, fifteen hours of his daily life belong to the man who buys him. The laborer leaves the employer to whom he has hired himself to be pleased; and the employer discharges him whenever he pleases; either as soon as he ceases to make a profit out of him or to get as high a profit as he requires. But the laborer whose whole life is the sale of his labor power cannot leave the whole of his earning, that is the capitalist class, without renouncing his existence. He does not belong to this or that particular employer, but he does belong to the capitalist class; and more than that: his business is to find an employer; that is, among this capitalist class, his business is to discover his own particular purchaser.

Coming to the matter of wages and how they are determined, we continue:

Wages are the price of a certain commodity, labor-power. Wages are determined by the same law which regulates the price of any commodity.

Thereupon the question arises, how is the price of a commodity determined?

What means is the price of a commodity determined? By means of competition between buyers and sellers and the relation between supply and demand—offer and desire.

Now the same general laws which universally regulate the price of commodities, regulate, of course, wages, the price of labor.

Wages will rise and fall in accordance with the proportion between demand and supply; that is, in accordance with the conditions of competition between capitalists as buyers and laborers as sellers. The fluctuations of wages correspond in general with the fluctuations in the price of commodities. Within these fluctuations the labor is regulated by its cost of production; that is, by the amount of labor which is required in order to produce this commodity.

What is the cost of production of labor power?

It is the cost required for the production of a laborer for his life as a laborer.

The price of his labor is therefore determined by the price of the necessities of his existence.

A capitalist daily in Buffalo says editorially that "the main cause of the high cost of living is the high cost of labor." That is a very, tell-tale statement, it indicates the true capitalist belief in the justice of low wages.

It is a privilege to have been born in the present stage of the world's history. The present is a more remarkable time than any in history and the man who has true patriotism—not merely the commercial kind—will be an actor in the great social change that is impending.

Milwaukee readers are requested to watch the bill boards to see how well the big posters the party has just put out are distributed. Our funds were limited and we put up as many as we could, and then held back a few to have put up where a big billboard was found to have been skipped. Look for such boards, especially where they are in a conspicuous position in working class districts, and report to headquarters so they can be attended to. Don't neglect this.

Don't Forget to Register!

THE MORALS OF A CHRISTIAN KING!

"The King Can Do No Wrong!"

Maitre Labori, the famous French advocate, whose name was on everybody's lips at the time of the Dreyfus affair, is at present in Spain on a very delicate mission.

He has gone to St. Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish court, as the legal representative of illegitimate children of the late King Alfonso XII, whose mother was an actress of unusual beauty.

As the death of the king an annuity was granted her in return for the restitution of a number of compromising letters written to her by the king.

The children who live in this city, are now making a claim against the estate of their father.

M. Labori asked to be received in audience by the present king, but was refused. He has now appealed to M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to Spain.

The results of the conference are not yet known, but it is thought that the present king of Spain will satisfy the claimants rather than have his father's reputation sullied by a lawsuit.

SOCIALISM WILL CLEAN UP THE MORALS OF MARRIAGE.

In looking up the record of Fairbanks, the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, Democrats have made the commonplace discovery that the aforesaid Fairbanks attained fame and fortune by his activity in prosecuting railroad strikers as far back as 1877, says an exchange.

"We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past," President Roosevelt's Letter of acceptance.

"It is possible to-day, with dollars, to 'steal' the selection of the candidate of both the great parties for the highest office in our republic, that of President of the United States."—Millionaire T. W. Lawson, in Everybody's Magazine.

"We have arranged the program for both parties, and are willing that the voters should exercise their choice of men."—James Baer, Secretary National Bankers' Association.

Socialism means freedom from the clutches of wage slavery. An existence in which your industry will count for yourself, not for a capitalist class. Under Socialism the idle will not be rich and the industrious poor, the industrious will be freed from the control of the idle.

Don't Forget to Register!

DEBS' TOUR A BIG TRIUMPH.

Eugene V. Debs, candidate of the Social-Democrats for president of the United States, continues on his triumphal tour of the country, with sweltering meetings at every point. The old party politicians are dismayed at the outpouring of the people at every point in his schedule. The enthusiasm he encounters is unbounded and he has had, time after time, to pause in his address for the cheering to subside. It is an eye-opener to the press who have reluctantly to bear witness to the wonderful change that is coming over public opinion. There is something closely akin to consternation at the various headquarters of the capitalist parties throughout the land.

Says the Chicago Record-Herald: "The trend toward Socialism is the subject of many letters that are being received at Republican national headquarters. It is declared that Illinois will raise the Socialist vote of two years ago (a total of 28,000) to practically double the former figure." Says an Eastern paper: "Information has been received at Republican headquarters that the Social-Democrats are making great gains in nearly every industrial community in the state."

At Spokane, Washington, Debs' date conflicted with that of the Republican vice presidential candidate, Fairbanks. The Socialists had secured the largest auditorium and as none of the other halls were suitable for a big meeting, they magnanimously offered to share it with Roosevelt's running mate, provided he would consent to debate with Debs, a proposition that was wired to him and which gave the chilly candidate a further drop in temperature. The subject for debate, proposed was "Resolved, That the producer is entitled to the full product of his toil, and that the means whereby he shall be secured in the undisturbed possession of this right, is the principal issue in American politics."

It is needless to say that Fairbanks found an excuse for crawling out! As a specimen of the record-breaking status of the Debs meetings, The Wichita, Kas., meeting was conceded by the capitalist press to be the political event of the season. The Wichita Beacon stated, "Socialists found it necessary to hang out a 'S. R. O.' sign at their first meeting of the campaign held at the Toler auditorium last night. Eugene V. Debs, candidate of the party for President, addressed the meeting. He spoke to an audience that taxed the standing capacity of the auditorium, the stage, and put standing room at a premium. Evening trains brought delegations of Socialists from many of the nearby counties."

From Wichita Comrade Debs had to jump to Los Angeles, Cal., in order to reach there on Sept. 23rd.

This is the capitalist system in its effect upon the working class. They have no tools, but must work to live. They throw the labor market, especially when times are hard and work is scarce, and eagerly, anxiously look for some one willing to use their labor power and bid them in at the market price.

To speak of liberty in such a system is a mockery; to surrender is a crime.

The workers of the nation and the world must be aroused. In the capitalist system "night has drawn her sable curtain down and pinned it with a star," and the great majority grope in darkness. The pin must be removed from the curtain, even though it be a star. But the darkness, after all, is but imaginary. The sun is marching to meridian glory and the world is flooded with light.

Charlotte Perkins Stetson, the inspired evangel of the coming civilization, says:

"We close our eyes and call it night, And grope and fall in seas of light, Would we but understand!"

Not for a moment do we despair of the future. The greatest educational propaganda ever known is spreading over the earth.

The working class will both see and understand. They have the inherent power of self-development. They are but just beginning to come into consciousness of their power, and with the first glimmerings of this consciousness the capitalist system is doomed. It may hold on for a time, for even a long time, but its doom is sealed.

In response to a request from comrades at Albuquerque, N. M., he consented to speak at that point on his way through. Comrade Debs writes: "On arrival of the train a big crowd was there and I spoke to them from a truck on the platform. The train stops twenty minutes, but the engineer had some trouble in getting the engine in working order and the train stopped there an even hour, so I got in a full speech at Albuquerque to a crowd of plutocrats and proletarians. The whole train joined in the crowd and the railroad men were full of enthusiasm."

Comrade Metcalf reports from Albuquerque: "Debs got here on time yesterday, 10:50 A. M., and spoke for nearly an hour from a baggage truck, while repairs were being made on the engine. Many of those present were old railroad men who were visibly affected at meeting their old comrade. The striking machinists are 'injected' from going on the station grounds, or they would have all been there. We presented him with a basket of native fruit and were awfully sorry to see the train move out."

The Los Angeles meeting was a great success. Comrade A. J. Stevens reports: "We expected a large attendance, but the Pavilion was filled beyond seating capacity and it seats 4000. The 'Times' (Gen. Otis' scalp paper) which maligned Debs so five years ago, was very respectful this time, so much so that there was not a word in this morning's issue concerning his speech."

A heavy rain interfered somewhat with the San Francisco meeting on Sept. 24th and alone prevented an overflow. The "Bulletin" reported: "Before an immense gathering of 7,000 Eugene V. Debs made a stirring address last night. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause. Just as the last sentence passed his lips the audience rose and greeted the speaker with a round of cheers."

The meeting at Spokane was productive of many newspaper reports. Said the Spokesman Review:

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist nominee for the presidency, spoke last night at the Auditorium to 1,500 people, who paid from 10 to 50 cents each for admission. The big theater was packed from pit to gallery in spite of the counter attraction presented by the Republicans at the Spokane theater, where Senator Fairbanks, Republican nominee for the vice presidency, was speaking without money and without price.

Mr. Debs' speech in part was as follows:

"Let me say at the very threshold of this discussion that the

workers have but the one issue in this campaign, the overthrow of the capitalist system and the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery. The capitalists may have the tariff, finance, imperialism and other dust-covered and moth eaten issues entirely to themselves.

"The very moment a workingman begins to do his own thinking he understands the paramount issue, parts company with the capitalist politician and falls in line with his own class on the political battlefield. The political solidarity of the working class means the death of despotism, the birth of freedom, the sunrise of civilization."

"We are now entering upon a momentous campaign. The struggle for political supremacy is not between political parties merely, as appears upon the surface, but at bottom it is a life and death struggle between two hostile economic classes, the one the capitalist and the other the working class. The capitalist class is represented by the Republican, Democratic, Populist and Prohibition parties, all of which stand for private ownership of the means of production and the triumph of any one of which will mean continued wage slavery to the working class."

"The labor platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties are interchangeable and non-redeemable. They both favor 'justice to capital and justice to labor.' This hoary old platitude is worse than meaningless. It is false and misleading and so intended. Justice to labor means that labor shall have what it produces. This leaves nothing for capital. Justice to labor means the end of capital. The old parties intend nothing of the kind. It is false pretense and false promise. It has served well in the past. Will it continue to catch the votes of unthinking and deluded workers?"

There was a crush at Tacoma. Said the Daily Ledger:

The reception accorded Eugene V. Debs, the candidate of the Socialist party for President of the United States, at the Lyceum theater last night was in the nature of a tremendous ovation. From gallery to parquet the theater was packed, the aisles were crowded, the foyer sheltered a small audience, and outside the theater congregated men who were unable to crowd into the house.

The meeting differed from any other political gathering held in Tacoma during this campaign.

The address fairly teemed with brilliant epigrams. In his treatment of the great political parties of the day, Mr. Debs, spared the feelings of neither. He severely arraigned both as the servile tools of capitalism, having nothing in common with the working class. He spoke in epigrams, but they were not involved, as for instance when he said, "You never hear of workingmen corrupting legislatures," and again, "A workingman should stand erect and see what a long shadow he casts." He told his audience that "Workingmen have heads as well as hands; they should use both," that "Justice to labor means the end of capital" and that "You support the government that suppresses you; you pay the salary of every judge; you maintain the army to be ordered out to shoot you."

Of the Portland meeting the News said:

Mr. Debs reached the hall about 8:30 o'clock and was given a great ovation. The ideal Socialist, who has become a familiar figure in

THESE ARE VALUABLE DAYS.

Victor L. Berger Urges Practical Methods in Campaign



ONLY four weeks before election, or "still four long weeks"—according as you take it. Ha who says with us, "only four weeks," knows that if we would do our whole duty, this short period would hardly suffice. Whereas he who thinks: "We have still four weeks time; make haste slowly," will do nothing today, but postpone all till tomorrow. But he will do as little on the morrow because another day is coming, in which he thinks he can begin his task. Thus he will continue to procrastinate until election day is here, and when that day dawns, he will perceive with regret that he has done nothing. All that he can possibly do then is to cast his one ballot for the Social-Democratic party, for Debs and Hanford.

As a soldier of the great international army of Socialists, however, he has by no means done his full duty by merely voting the ticket. He has allowed others to do the fighting and simply plucks the fruit of a victory which he did not help to achieve. He even diminished the extent of the victory by his failure to make new recruits for our cause. His vote certainly counts, but he might have multiplied it five and tenfold.

Only 30 days intervene between now and the election, but every day of this time is precious to the Social-Democrat, while every day is lost which he allows to pass without doing something to further our cause. The celebrated Greek painter Apelles loved his art so much that he would let no day go by without adding at least a few lines to his picture. The Latin proverb, "Nulla dies sine linea" ("No day without a stroke") thus originated. Why should not a Socialist manifest as much zeal for the furtherance of Socialism as an artist shows for his art?

From now until election let no day pass without directing a stroke against capitalism. One need not be an orator or an agitator to do this.

In the early morning-hour, when on the way to work, the Social-Democrat can fly his flag—the Socialist press. In Milwaukee this consists of the "Social-Democratic Herald" and the "Vorwaerts." Everybody knows their meaning and import; or if not, so much the better. That will arouse the curiosity of your companions and lead to all sorts of questions. But those who know what principles these papers represent will be affected in various ways. Our sympathizers will rejoice at finding comrades wherever they go; while it will vex our opponents to see that the revolutionists are constantly increasing. In the one case, our comrades feel encouraged; in the other, the exploiters will be filled with greater fear. The principal thing gained through such agitation, however, is the fact that the ignorant, the doubters and the vacillating ones are thus continually forced to reflect and to inform themselves upon the social question. And if no opportunity for agitation should present itself during the day, you will surely have a chance to serve the good cause when riding home in the evening. Leave your Social-Democratic paper or pamphlet lying on your car-seat for your fellow passenger to read after you have "reached your corner." That is surely the least one can do for the cause of Socialism and certainly easy enough. Every sympathizer of labor and of Socialism should at all times be equipped with a few Social-Democratic hand-bills, leaflets, and papers and deposit these wherever they will do the most good. Women as well as men can aid in this work; especially the former. Naturally we must go about it in a practical and judicious way, not failing to take into account the fact that eight languages are spoken in Milwaukee and vicinity. Thus we must circulate German literature in the German settlement; Italian literature in the Third Ward; Bohemian literature among the Bohemians, and Polish literature among the inhabitants of the Polish settlements on the South and North sides. Although polyglot in its expression, our literature is nevertheless united in its principles. These are the same the world over. As Comrade Vanderelde strikingly expressed it in a mass-meeting in New York, "The tower of Babel built by slaves disunited the nations, they became strangers to each other; they spoke, but did not understand one another. But the spirit of Socialism is again uniting the peoples; they understand each other, no matter what tongue they speak."

From now on, comrades, until election, consider the time as different from usual. These 30 days are fighting days and what you do during this time will rebound doubly to your credit, in the sum total of your life. Let your first thought be each day, What task can I fulfill today? To distribute pamphlets, to contribute to the campaign fund (without waiting for the morrow), to gain a new subscriber for the Social-Democratic papers—all this may be done by every comrade. But besides, it is your duty to make new converts for Socialism and the Social-Democratic party, and to convince those who sympathize with us but stand aloof from the party organization, that it is necessary to work with and in the party. Teach them that it is the duty of every one who believes in Social-Democracy to put forth every effort to spread the doctrine, if we would realize its aims speedily and with the least possible friction. For the means of bringing about the Social-Democratic form of society is the party organization. Every comrade should consider it a sacred duty to work and, if need be, die for his party and his principles. For the next 30 days let your watchword be: "Nulla dies sine linea."

Victor L. Berger.

the middle west, showed last night that he has changed no plank in his platform for a Socialistic government in the United States. Mr. Debs believes that, since the people built every railway in the country by land grants and bonuses, they should now take possession of the roads and operate them. He said:

"The history of the human race is that of a long struggle of class against class. A few have worn the purple and wielded the power, living in luxury upon the fruits of the toil of the masses; but that the great body of the people have struggled in poverty, and died in pain."

The famous Milwaukee Eight Hour injunction case, which resulted from an eight-hour clause which a Social-Democratic alderman succeeded in getting into a city twenty-million gallon pumping engine contract, was tried before the circuit court last week, representatives of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council having been allowed to appear in the case by counsel and defend against the request for injunction, and is now finished so far as the testimony and arguments are concerned, and Judge Halsey has taken it under advisement. A decision is shortly expected. The judge ruled out the claim of the trade unionists that the injunction was asked for as the result of a Parry conspiracy, although that was clearly the fact. The Parry outfit can charge trade unionism with conspiracy and judges can grant injunctions on that ground, but when labor turns the tables, it is a different thing. However, whichever way the decision goes the case will go to the supreme court, so the labor attorney will

have a chance to bring up the conspiracy point there. Neacy, the labor-skiinner who applied for the injunction, is abundantly on record in the daily and weekly press with such expressions as: "All the Milwaukee machinery shops are 'open'; they are all a part of the Parry organization, or are in full accord with Parryism," and the like. Every union man knows that systematic blacklisting is carried on in Milwaukee, yet the court shut off all efforts to get testimony on the subject. Neacy's own words show plainly that there is an understanding. Sooner or later we will succeed in showing it up, with the capitalist courts, or in spite of them.

What Lent is for the religious man a national political campaign is for the voter, especially the voter who belongs to the vast army of the dispossessed. It ought to be a period of introspection, of self-scrutiny. The duty of voting is a sacred one. It is the voter's duty to put aside all unworthy motives and to decide with himself, honestly and in the light of patriotism—true patriotism, not the flag-worshipping, cheap, jingoish sort—how he should express himself at the ballot box so as to serve the people's real interests and promote their welfare. The man who belongs to the army of the dispossessed and yet who allows capitalist class spin doctors or capitalist class editors to lead him into voting to continue the government power in the hands of the wealth interests, the capitalist class, is a bad citizen, a traitor and an abettor of the crushing weight of woe that capitalism keeps piling up upon the backs of the industries.

Additional editorials on last page.

Capitalist Civilization Analysed.

FROM THE WRITINGS OF FREDERICK ENGELS.

Civilization is, as we have seen, that stage of society in which the division of labor, the resulting exchange between individuals and the production of commodities combining them, reach their highest development and revolutionize the whole society.

The production of all former stages of society was mainly collective, and consumption was carried on by direct division of products within more or less small communities. This collective production was confined, within the narrowest limits. But it implied the control of production and of the products by single individuals; their product did not leave their hands until it was consumed by them. As long as production moved on this basis, it could not grow beyond the control of the producers, and it could not create any strange, ghostly forces against them. Under civilization, however, this is the inevitable rule.

Into the simple process of production, the division was gradually interpolated. It undermined the communism of production and consumption, it made the appropriation of products by single individuals the prevailing rule, and thus introduced the exchange between individuals in the manner mentioned. Gradually the production of commodities became the rule.

This mode of production for exchange, not for home consumption, necessarily passes the products on from hand to hand. The producer gives his product away in exchange. He no longer knows what becomes of it. With the advent of money and of the trader who steps in as a middleman between the producers, the process of exchange becomes more complicated. The fate of the products becomes still more uncertain. The number of merchants is great and one does not know what the other is doing. The products now pass not only from hand to hand, but also from market to market. The producers have lost the control of the aggregate production in their sphere of life, and the merchants have not yet acquired this control. Products and production become the victims of chance. But chance is only one pole of an interrelation, the other pole of which is called necessity. In nature, where chances seem to reign also, we have long ago demonstrated the innate necessity and law that determines the course of chance on every line. But what is true of nature, also holds good of society. Whenever a social function or a series of social processes become too powerful for the control of man, whenever they grow beyond the grasp of man and seem to be felt to mere chance, then the peculiar and innate laws of such processes shape the course of chance with increased elementary necessity. Such laws also control the vicissitudes of the production and exchange of commodities. For the individual producer and exchanger, these laws are strange, and often unknown, forces, the nature of which must be laboriously investigated and ascertained. These economic laws of production are modified by the different stages of production. But generally speaking, the entire period of civilization is dominated by these laws. To this day the product controls the producer. To this day the aggregate production of society is managed, not on a uniform plan, but by blind laws, that rule with elementary force and find their final

expression in the storms of periodical commercial crises. We have seen that human labor power is enabled at a very early stage of production to produce considerably more than is needed to maintain the producer. We have found that this stage coincided in general with the first appearance of division of labor and exchange between individuals. Now, it was not long before the great truth was discovered that man may himself be a commodity, and that human labor power may be exchanged and exploited by transforming a man into a slave. Hardly had exchange between men been established, when men themselves were exchanged. The active asset became a passive liability, whether man wanted it or not.

Slavery, which reaches its highest development in civilization, introduced the first great division of an exploited and an exploiting class into society. This division continued during the whole period of civilization. Slavery is the first form of exploitation, characteristic of the antique world. Then followed feudalism in their middle ages, and wage labor in recent times. These are the three great forms of servitude, characteristic of the three great epochs of civilization. Their invariable mark is either open or, in modern times, disguised slavery.

The stage of commodity production introducing civilization is marked economically by the introduction of (1) metal coins, and, thus, of money as capital, of interest, and of usury; (2) merchants as middlemen between producers; (3) private property and mortgage; (4) slave labor as the prevailing form of production. The form of the family corresponding to civilization and becoming its pronounced custom is monogamy, the supremacy of man over woman, and the monogamous family as the economic unit of society. The aggregation of civilized society is the state which throughout all typical periods is the state of the ruling class, and in all cases mainly a machine for controlling the oppressed and exploited class. Civilization is furthermore characterized on one side by the permanent introduction of the contrast between city and country as the basis of the entire division of social labor; on the other side the introduction of the testament by which the property holder is enabled to dispose of his property beyond the hour of his death. This institution is a direct blow at the gentle constitution, and was unknown in Athens until the time of Solon. In Rome it was introduced very early, but we do not know when. In Germany it was originated by the priests in order that the honest German might bequeath his property to the church without any interference.

With this fundamental constitution, civilization had accomplished things for which the old gentle society was no match whatever. But these exploits were performed by playing on the most sordid passions and instincts of man, and by developing them at the expense of all of his other gifts. Barefaced covetousness was the moving spirit of civilization from its first dawn to the present day; wealth, and again wealth, and for the third time wealth; wealth, not society, but of the puny individual was its only and final aim. If nevertheless the advanced development of science, and

at repeated times the highest flower of art, fell into its lap, this was only due to the fact that without them the highest emoluments of modern wealth would have been missing. Exploitation of one class by another being the basis of civilization, its whole development involves a continual contradiction. Every progress of production is at the same time a retrogression in the condition of the oppressed class, that is of the great majority. Every benefit for one class is necessarily an evil for the other, every new emancipation for one class a new oppression for the other. The most drastic proof of this is furnished by the introduction of machinery, the effects of which are well known today. And while there is hardly any distinction between rights and duties among barbarians, as we have seen, civilization makes the difference between these two plain even to the dumbest mind. For now one class has nearly all the rights, the other class nearly all the duties.

But this is not admitted. What is good for the ruling class, is alleged to be good for the whole of society with which the ruling class identifies itself. The more civilization advances, the more it is found to cover with the cloak of charity the evils necessarily created by it, to excuse the more to deny their existence, in short to introduce a conventional hypocrisy that culminates in the declaration: The exploitation of the exploited class is carried on by the exploiting class solely in the interests of the exploited class itself. And if the latter does not recognize this, but even becomes rebellious, it is simply the worst ingratitude to its benefactors, the exploiters.

And now, in conclusion, let me add Morgan's judgment of civilization (Ancient Society, page 552): "Since the advent of civilization, the outgrowth of property has been so immense, its forms so diversified, its uses so expanding and its management so intelligent in the interest of its owners that it has become, on the part of the people, an unmanageable power. The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation. The time will come, however, when human intelligence will rise to the mastery over property, and define the relations of the state to the property it protects, as well as the obligations and the limits of the rights of its owners. The interests of society are paramount to individual interests, and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations. A mere property career is not the final destiny of mankind, if progress is to be the law of the future as it has been of the past. The time which has passed away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence; and but a fragment of the ages yet to come. The dissolution of society bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim, because such a career contains the elements of self-destruction. Democracy in government, brotherhood in society, equality in rights and privileges, and universal education, foreshadow the next higher plane of society to which experience, intelligence and knowledge are steadily tending. It will be a revival, in a higher form, of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the ancient gentes."

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MILWAUKEE.

Platform of Wisconsin Social-Democrats.

THE Social-Democratic party in the American expression of the international movement of modern wage workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education and more culture. Those who work with hands and brain are the producers of all wealth, but as laws are now made in the interests of property and the men who own property, the rights of the workers are ignored, although they are in the great majority.

Electricity, steam and many modern inventions have struck the death blow at production on a small scale. Production on the largest scale makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether we wish it or not. The only question is whether it shall be a public or private monopoly.

The Social-Democratic party demands that the production of this country shall be taken away from the control of a small number of irresponsible men whose only aim is to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance.

THE Republican and the Democratic parties do not today differ in any essential points. Formerly the Republican was the favorite party of capitalists, but since the trusts have captured the Democratic party at St. Louis nationally and again at Oshkosh as far as this state is concerned, there is hardly any other difference between the two than that the Democratic party tried to outbid the Republican party in its deference to capitalism. As for Gov. La Follette, he is powerless against the trusts and capitalists, because as a good Republican and as a lawyer he cannot consistently oppose property rights of any kind. These rights are more sacred to all so-called reformers than the rights of man; but, alarmed by the growing strength of Socialism, and either unable or unwilling to admit that it is the logical consequence of capitalism, they are now trying to get around Socialism by the use of phrases that to them sound "socialistic." Yet none of the reformers dare to attack the only vital point in the present economic system: the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

And as for the Democratic party, the less said the better. By recent industrial developments it has lost its economic basis. Since the abolition of negro slavery it has lost its political life. It is now simply the stamping ground for the most crooked politicians and political and other thieves in America. Tammany Hall is the type of the only flower that can blossom on that soil, and it has been repeated in endless varieties in every city from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Any man voting that ticket votes for men who have to leave the city whenever the grand jury convenes.

THE trust question is a national question, but in state affairs also the Social-Democratic party stands for every radical change that will bring more wealth, more culture and more safety to the masses of the people. The Social-Democratic party believes in self-government for cities; in a just and equitable taxation, and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. We also demand better legislation for the protection of life and limb in factories and mines, the public ownership of public utilities as a fact and not as a mere phrase, and protection against hardship and misery in old age—not as a charity, but as a right. If we get the political power in this state we will carry out these and other Social reforms.

But we call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for all the existing evils, nor are they all Socialistic. They are to be viewed rather as mere palliatives, capable of being carried out even under the present conditions. Under no circumstances should the people rest content with palliatives of this kind. The people should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present system for one which will secure to the people collectively the blessings of our modern inventions, and a standard of civilization and culture hitherto unknown in history.

WITH this in view the Social-Democratic party of the state of Wisconsin in convention assembled reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism and declares its adherence to the platform of the national Socialist party adopted at the convention in Chicago and pledges itself at the present time to the following:

A Merited Rebuke.

One of the impressive and somewhat painful indications that Negroes are men as other men, is afforded by the attitude of the Conservator, a Negro paper of Chicago, regarding the recent strike in the packing houses. This strike was defeated with the aid of Negroes who took the places of strikers. It was as unwise a thing as they could have done, for it served the ends of a "superior" class and naturally tended to revive a declining race animosity among the working class.

For this the Negroes who took the vacated jobs are not to blame. They could not be expected to act in large numbers with due regard for the complexities of the labor and the race problems. But that excuse cannot be claimed by the editors of the Conservator, who seem to be "blind leaders of the blind," if the following paragraph from that paper fairly represents them:

Presuming that the packers will act in good faith toward the men and women of the race, who within the last few weeks have faced danger and almost death in many forms, to serve them, the precedent once established that Negroes can be depended upon to take the places deserted by other laborers will at once become contagious and the doors of every industry heretofore closed against him will sooner or later swing open to his approach. Men and women of the race, a great opportunity, at great chance is opening before you!

Nothing could be better calculated to revive race hatred in the one place where it is rapidly disappearing. And it serves no purpose in other directions. Negro workmen will have no better opportunities with employers because they have served as tools to break this strike; while their relations with white workmen will in consequence be strained to the point possibly of hopelessness of adjustment.—The Public.

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1.—That the state legislature, the governor and our representatives in congress shall take such action as is calculated to bring about the nationalization of all the trusts, notably the coal trust, the meat trust, the oil trust, the sugar trust, the farming machinery trust and others of the same kind, and pay the actual value for the same.

2.—That the state legislature, the governor and our representatives in congress shall take such action as will be calculated to enact a law, granting every wage worker over 60 years of age, who has earned less than \$1,000 a year and has been a citizen of the United States for sixteen years, at least, a pension of not less than \$12 a month for the rest of his life.

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4.—That no city in Wisconsin shall have the right to sell, lease or give away public franchises. Provided, however, that the cases where existing laws or extreme necessity make a franchise absolutely unavoidable, the granting of the franchise must be submitted to a referendum of the voters of the respective city or township for a decision before it may be granted. That every city shall have the right to take possession of all its public utilities by paying to the present owners the price of the properties involved, as fixed by an impartial jury, the same not to include any franchise values; and that every city and township shall have the right to issue bonds up to the amount of 5 per cent of the entire tax valuation for that purpose.

5.—That the state legislature, the governor and our representatives in congress shall take steps calculated to bring about the enactment of a national law by which the government of the United States will lend the cities and townships money on bonds issued by said cities and townships up to 50 per cent of the assessed valuation. Such loan shall be made in legal tender and without interest, the refund to take place in twenty years in equal shares. This money shall have its intrinsic value secured by the bonds and the assessed valuation of the city or township that receives the loan, and it shall be encumbered with the bonds as fast as the loan is refunded.

6.—That the state legislature, the governor and our representatives in congress shall take the initiative in enacting that the United States constitution be so amended as to abolish the United States senate, which is a bulwark of capitalism and trustocracy. Furthermore, we demand that the United States judges shall be elected by the people of their respective districts, for terms not to exceed six years—this in order to make an end of government by injunction. We also demand that all elective offices, the judges included, shall be made subject to the imperative mandate, and to a recall by the expressed wish of three-fourths of their constituency.

7.—That the state shall provide free school books and school utensils to the pupils of the public schools, and also to parochial and private schools who shall under certain legal conditions as to standards of instruction make demand for the same books. We also demand legislation enabling school districts in the country to give better school facilities and free transportation to and from school for the children.

8.—That laws be enacted limiting the working day of youths under 21 years of age and women of any age employed anywhere in Wisconsin to eight hours a day, and prohibiting the employment in any factory, store, workshop or mine, of children under 16 years of age.

9.—That every city or township shall have the right to establish a public coal yard and a public ice house, where coal and wood and ice shall be sold to the citizens at cost. Cities and townships shall also have the right to establish public abattoirs (slaughter houses) and to issue bonds for that purpose.

These are the demands of the Social-Democratic party in Wisconsin. We call upon every intelligent voter of this state, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to join the Social-Democratic party, vote its ticket, build up its organization, and stand shoulder to shoulder for a better order and a higher civilization. And especially to the economically oppressed we call in the words of the immortal Karl Marx:

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Boys' Norfolk Suits, nobby and neat, satisfactory to the eye and wear, at.....\$2.00

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Misapprehensions Discussed.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MERRIE ENGLAND."

are telling you what Socialism is until I have told you that it is not. Those who tell you to be Social-Democrats are very false no Socialism, in the hope of setting you against it. They have many false charges against the hope of setting you against it. So you have come to Social-Democracy as a rule, or vice, and when it is you turn up your noses at trying to see beyond turn your backs on it. offers to give you a good but some one tells you Your friend will be wise you that the dog is not he begins to tell you how guard a house. Because, you think the dog will you are not in the frame hear about its usefulness, is offering to sell an chief a telescope; but the been told that the thing is Then before the sailor shows that the glass is good for, off to prove to him it is off at half-cock and blow with Social-Democracy: he try to show you what it really try to clear your mind of Socialism which has been sown those who wish to make Socialism because they rule, my friends, it will be for you to look very carefully at anything which Socialism, or employers, or capitalists call bad or foolish, because it helps you to understand Socialism, to believe in Socialism, and to work for Socialism, and the real revolution is accomplished.

But today there are very few Social-Democrats who believe in brute force, or who think a revolution desirable. The bulk of our Social-Democrats are for peaceful and lawful means. Some of them hope to bring Socialism to pass by means of a reformed government; others hope to bring it to pass by means of a newer, wiser, and juster public opinion. I do not think a revolution is advisable. Because, firstly, it would be almost sure to fail; secondly, if it did not fail it would put the worst kind of men into power, and would destroy order and method before it was ready to replace them; thirdly, because a state built up on force is very likely to succumb to fraud. I do not believe in force, and I do not believe in haste. What we want is reason and right. The men who would come to the top in a civil war would be fighters and slivers; they would not be the kind of men to wisely model and patiently and justly rule or lead a new state. Your barricade man may be very useful at the barricades; but when the fighting is over, and his work is done, he may be a great danger, for he is not the man, usually, to stand aside and make way for the builders to replace by right laws the wrong laws which his arms have destroyed. Revolution by force of arms is not desirable, nor feasible; but there is another kind of revolution from which we hope great things. This is a revolution of thought. Let us once get the people, or a big majority of the people, to understand Socialism, to believe in Socialism, and to work for Socialism, and the real revolution is accomplished. Our real task is to win the trust and help of the people, and the first thing to be done is to educate them. Next: As to seizing the wealth of the country and sharing it out amongst the people. We do not propose such a thing. Yet, how often have you been told that Socialists want to have the wealth equally divided amongst all? And how often have you been told that if you divided the wealth in that way it would soon cease to be equally divided, because some would waste and some would save? Another charge against Socialists is that they are Atheists, whose aim is to destroy all religion, and all morality. This is not true. Many prominent Socialists are Christians, not a few are ebergymen. Many capitalist party leaders are Agnostics or Atheists. The charge of Immorality is absurd. Social-Democrats demand a higher morality than any now to be found. They demand perfect honesty. Indeed, it is just the stern morality of Socialism which causes

WHAT INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM DEMANDS:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combines.
2. Democratic management of such collective Industry.
3. Reduction of the Hours of Labor and progressively increased Remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest and security in old age.
5. The Inauguration of public Industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

ambitious and greedy men to hate Socialism and resist it. Another charge against Socialists is the charge of desiring Free Love. "Free Love," I may say, means that all men and women shall be free to love as they please, and to live with whom they please. Therefore, that they shall be free to live as "man and wife" without marriage, to part when they please without divorce, and to take other partners as they please without shame or penalty. I believe there is not one Socialist in a hundred who would vote for doing away with marriage, or for handing over the children to the state. I for one would see the state further before I would part with a child of mine. And I think you will generally find that those who are really eager to have all children given up to the state are men and women who have no children of their own. Now, I submit that a childless man is not the right man to make laws about children. Many of those who talk the loudest against free love do not even know what love is, or have not sense enough to see that just as love and lust are two different things, so are free love and free lust very different things. Again, you are not to fall into the error of supposing that the relations of the sexes are all they should be at present. Free love, it is true, is not countenanced, but free lust is very common. It may be a very wicked thing to enable a free woman to give her love freely; but it is a much worse thing to allow and even at times compel (for it amounts to that, by force of hunger) a free woman to sell her love—no, not her love, poor creature, the vilest never sold that—but to sell her honor, her body, and her soul.

I tell you, men, I would do a great deal for Socialism if it were only to do that one good act of wiping out for ever the shameful sin of prostitution. This thing, indeed, is so horrible that I never think of it without feeling tempted to apologize for calling myself a man in a country where it is so common. There are several other common charges against Socialists; as that they are poor and envious; that they are ignorant and incapable men, who know nothing, and cannot think; that, in short, they are failures and wasters, fools and knaves. These charges are as true and as false as the others. I think I may claim that Socialists are in the main honest and sensible men, who work for Socialism because they believe in it, and not because it pays, for it seldom pays at all, and it never pays well; and I am sure that Socialism makes quicker progress amongst the educated than amongst the ignorant, and amongst the intelligent than amongst the dull. As for brains: I hope such men as William Morris, Karl Marx, and Liebknecht are as well endowed with brains as—well, let us be modest, and say as Mr. Roosevelt or Judge Parker. But most of the charges and arguments I have quoted are not aimed at Socialism at all, but at Socialists. Now, to prove that many of the men who espouse a cause are unworthy is not the same thing as proving that the cause is bad. Some persons are foolish, some are insincere, but we do not therefore say that Christianity is untrue or untrue. Even if most persons were really bad men we should only despise and condemn the clergy, and not the religion they dishonored and misrepresented. If you find a Socialist who is foolish, laugh at him; if you find one who is a rogue, don't trust him; if you find one "on the make," stop his making. But as for Socialism, if it be good, accept it; if it be bad, reject it.

"Get Off His Back." The Incubus sat on the Workingman's shoulder. "Get up," said the Incubus, as he stuck in his spurs. "This is a question as to whether we or the miners are to run our business." "But I cannot keep on carrying you unless I get more to eat," said the Workingman. "You have a full dinner pail," said the Incubus, as he ordered a bottle and a bird. "As for me, although God in His infinite wisdom has given me control of the property of this country—I get no more than board and clothes." "But," objected the Workingman, "I often do not get that." "I will give you a library to carry on your back," said the Incubus. "How could the likes of me get a chance to read?" "Be content," said the Incubus, "in that station of life to which it shall please me and God to call you." "But you grow heavier all the time," said the Workingman. "Every man has a chance to do as I do," said the Incubus. "Why don't you get up here? There's plenty room at the top." "I think," said the Workingman, "it was intended that both of us should walk." "That," said the Incubus, "is blasphemy. If I should get off your back it would shake the foundations of society."—Life.

The Man With The Dough. Bowed by the weight of capital, He leans Upon his bank. And gazes on the ground That looks to him to people it. With all producing industries He finds the emptiness of ages With his energy. And on his credit bears The burden of the world That needs his strength; Wealth makes him dead To doubting and despair. A thing that grieves not And who always hopes, Stolid and Stunned, The brother to the ox Is raised by him To higher brotherhood. Who loosens and lets down the jaw That chews up poverty? Whose hand slants back the tide Of panic and defeat? Whose breath blows out The light of failure and decay? The man with the "dough." And don't you forget it. —Wm. J. Lampton.

It's Easy to Get Strong. People—average people—the masses, pity, or sympathize with, or tolerate or even hate, weakness. They respect Strength. Nothing but strength commands their respect. A million votes for Debs and Hanford will be evidence of the strength of the Socialist party and of Socialist principles. Hereafter the Socialist party will be respectable in the eyes of the people—because of its strength. Then the people will investigate Socialism, respect it, flock to it. Every vote for Debs and Hanford adds strength to the Socialist party. The masses may sympathize with Socialism now. They will respect its strength after Nov. 2. Every Socialist vote has the moral weight of twenty votes for the old parties. Now is the time to work. C. J. Lamb.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND. Some lively agitation is being done in Minnesota. There are bound to be good results. The Barre Daily Times states that the recent vote gives the Socialists official standing in the state of Vermont. The national headquarters is investigating a report of fusion tactics on the part of Socialists in a new county organization in Kansas. Another Italian speaker has been placed in the field. Comrade Teofilo Petrella is the man selected and the choice is considered a good one. An article on West Virginia politics appeared in the Washington Post of Sept. 28, which dwelt largely with the Social-Democratic growth there. If you have a friend who reads only German or understands German best, place the Wahrheit before him. It is the national edition of Vorwaerts, Victor L. Berger's paper, which was at one time the oldest Socialist daily in the United States. The Wahrheit is issued weekly and costs \$1 a year. Address 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

NAT'L. H'QUARTERS.—Here are some speaker dates: Franklin H. Wentworth: Oct. 9, Cincinnati, O.; 10, En Route; 11, Mechen, W. Va. James P. Carey closes his work in Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 9th. The direction of National Headquarters and goes back to Massachusetts to close the campaign. John Spargo: Oct. 9, Minneapolis, Minn.; 10, Milwaukee, Wis.; 11-15, Chicago, Ill. John W. Brown: Oct. 9-15, Milwaukee, Wis. Comrade Brown returns to New York state to close the campaign after his Milwaukee engagement. M. W. Wilkins is under the direction of the state secretary of Massachusetts. The continued illness of Comrade Chas. G. Towner made it impossible for him to fill the dates arranged for him in Indiana, and Mrs. Gertrude Bresian Hunt has been engaged to take his place. Mrs. Hunt speaks as follows: Oct. 9-13, Knox, Ind.; 14-15, South Bend, Ind. John M. Ray: Oct. 9, Merkmonton, La.; 10, 11, Jennings, La.; 12, Lake Charles, La.; 13, Shreveport, La.; 14, 15, Longstreet, La. Ida Crouch Hazlett: Oct. 9-12, Allegheny Co., Pa.; 13, Millvale, Pa.; 14, Leechburg, Pa.; 15, Charleroi, Pa. Geo. E. Bigelow again resumed work at Yankton, S. Dak., Oct. 7. Enough dates have been contracted for to keep him busy in North and South Dakota until election day. Dates are arranged as follows: Oct. 8-10, Platte, S. Dak.; 11, En route; 12, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; 13, En route; 14-16, Aberdeen, S. Dak. Geo. H. Goebel, after filling a number of dates in Wyoming and Nebraska, will work home to New Jersey as follows: Oct. 9, Peoria, Ill.; 10, Ridgeway, Ill.; 11, South Bend, Ind.; 12, Fremont, O.; 13, Ashtabula, O.; 14, New Castle, Pa.; 15, Butler, Pa. Comrade Dan A. White closed his work in Milwaukee September 30th, and spoke en route east at Cincinnati, O.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Ashtabula, O.; and Erie, Pa., before his work in Western New York Oct. 8th. Chas. Pergler, Bohemian Organizer: Oct. 9-11, New York City, N. Y.; 12, En route; 13, Allegheny, Pa.; 14-16, Cleveland, O. Teofilo Petrella, of Newark, N. J., Italian speaker, began his work in Chicago with three meetings, Oct. 5, 6, 7. Further dates are arranged as follows: 8, Chicago Heights, Ill.; 9, Joliet, Ill.; 10, Streator, Ill.; 11, Oglesby, Ill.; 12-15, Spring Valley, Ill. Wm. Malley, Nat'l. Sec.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND. By far the most important event in the Socialist world during the past month was the International Congress at Amsterdam. It is not too much to say that it was from every point of view the best and most important Congress of Social-Democracy that has ever been held. It is true that there was still to be thrashed out there the same differences, in a measure, as unhappily manifested themselves at the first Congress of the series in Paris in 1889. But these differences show signs of being eliminated; and the prevailing note of the Amsterdam, in spite of the lengthy debate on the chief point of division—tactics—was one of unity. That the Congress has done much to clear the air; to emphasize points of agreement, and eliminate points of difference; to lay down a definite line of policy and to promote the unity of the movement, as well nationally as internally there can be no doubt whatever. Very much of the success of the gathering was undoubtedly due to the admirable arrangements made by our Dutch comrades for the holding of the Congress; but the significance of the event, as marking the growth of the Socialist movement, and of the international solidarity of the working class, was abundantly manifest.—Social-Democrat, London.

From The Vanguard. Objections urged against Socialism are due to ignorance of what it is and what it proposes to accomplish. And it is a common trick of capitalist politicians and preachers, when pretending to discuss Socialism, to talk of something entirely foreign to it. Thinking people are now detecting this fraud. Read up on Socialism and your prejudices will vanish. What do the capitalist parties propose to do towards abolishing child labor, sweatshops, prostitution, etc.? Nothing. There is not a word in their platforms touching these matters for the reason that the conditions which produce these evils are precisely the conditions which produce dividends for the capitalist class. The legislation proposed by "reformers" of the La Follette type and the charity doled out by such "philanthropists" as Carnegie amount to nothing so long as the capitalist class possesses the tools of production and can regulate wages and prices, so as to secure the larger part of labor's product. Even though the capitalists, from motives of humanity or self-interest, may make concessions concerning conditions of employment, the workers are little better off. "Wage slaves under better conditions remain wage slaves still." And wage slavery breeds misery and crime.

During the last years of her life, Frances E. Willard was an avowed Socialist. She saw in Socialism the only reasonable hope for the extermination of the liquor evil by the elimination of all profits from its management. Is Socialism a dream? No! It is the most practical and pressing political development of today. That is why it is worrying the old party politicians so much. They are at a loss to know how to answer its logic or stem the tide of Socialist sentiment that rises higher every moment. "The Socialists have for years been in control in the city council of Berlin, Germany," writes Wm. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record-Herald, "and it may not be a coincidence only that experts in municipal problems are almost unanimous in the opinion that the city government of Berlin comes nearer to the ideal than that of any other great city in the world." Socialism does not deal directly with marriage, but indirectly it will do much to promote purer and happier relations in this direction. Ministers are just now discussing the increase of the "divorce evil," but it does not seem to occur to them that this has its real origin in the capitalist system which has put marriage, with everything else, on the commercial basis. The hard conditions of existence drive thousands of women to enter the marriage state with almost the first man who offers himself regardless of love, with the result that before long the mistake is discovered and relief is sought in divorce. Not until woman is economically free will this "problem" be solved. Socialism, instead of abolishing marriage, will make the real love marriage possible for all.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat prints a long dispatch from Chicago regarding political conditions in that city, which says among other things: "Socialism, according to the men high in labor councils, is destined to show remarkable progress when the votes are counted in November. If there be any such increase as predicted by these men; the Democratic party is the one which will sustain by far the larger loss of supporters. There is much reason to believe the spokesmen for organized labor are talking truly. The drift of opinion is easily ascertainable by going around and talking with the rank and file of the unions in this city. There is an mistaking the fact that there is a growing sentiment that laboring men should have a party which they can call their own, and should stick to that party, through thick and thin. The two old parties may as well be figuring on that contingency in politics, and be ready for it, regardless of the alleged rise and fall of the laboring men in going on a tangent. Michael Donnelly, president of the striking butchers' organization, was not speaking idly when he said the stock yards strike and the attitude of the big packers were driving the laboring men to Socialism. It was not simply a case of the wish being father to the thought. Mr. Donnelly has had a chance to sound the views of the union men. His report is in line with that made by newspaper men in the course of extended investigation at the stock yards."—Cleveland Citizen.

A day of disaster for any nation will surely dawn whenever its society is divided into two classes—the unemployed rich and the unemployed poor—the former a handful, the latter a host.—Daniel Webster.

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A Vigorous and Unique Socialist Monthly.

We recently purchased The Vanguard and will collate and improve it in many ways. It will retain its present character and effectiveness, and stand for social conscience, social justice and the Cooperative Commonwealth. For Socialist propaganda it will be more valuable than ever. Already we have arranged for a number of special editions with considerable increase in the number of pages. The price of the Vanguard is \$1.50 a year for both, except in the city of Milwaukee, where the combination price of both is 90 cents because we are required to pay third class postage rates on all copies of the Vanguard in Milwaukee.

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DEBS AND HANFORD DATES.

Eugene V. Debs: Oct. 9, Omaha, Neb.; 10, Des Moines, Ia.; 11, Minneapolis, Minn.; 12, St. Paul, Minn.; 13, Dubuque, Ia.; 14, Rock Island, Ill.
Ben. Hanford: Oct. 9, Indianapolis, Ind.; 10, En Route; 11, Saginaw, Mich.; 12, En Route; 13, Huntington, Ind.; 14, Peoria, Ill.; 15, Milwaukee, Wis.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The old parties are made up of rascals, principally, their campaign fund comes from the trusts and the rascals handle it. Probably all of them have sticky fingers and the interesting fact is that they do not show the people a record of where the money goes. This is shown by the following from Walter Wellman, who is on the inside: "During national campaigns, the books of the treasurer and manager are kept in a peculiar way. Instead of entering accounts by name, each account is given a number, and is thus carried throughout the campaign. The key to this legendary system is known only to two or three trusted men and the accountants who keep the books have not the slightest knowledge of what state committee or other organization or individual that stands behind the number. After the campaign is over the books are burned and all the records, except possibly some private memorandum kept by the manager, are wiped out of existence. Such a thing as the auditing of campaign expenditures was never known, and probably never will be known, so far as national campaigns are concerned."

The old parties do not dare to show where the money goes; if they did the crime of hiving elections and lining the pockets of the party monkey-workers would be exposed. With the Social-Democrats it is different. No campaign money comes from the trusts, it is contributed by party members, who sacrifice in order to do so. Every penny received is accounted for, in print and every penny spent is on record. The Social-Democrats do not have to burn their books for fear they would show crimes against the sanctity of the ballot!

Who can measure the iniquity of child labor or society's crime against childhood which the enforced poverty of the parents entails? A city is a bad place in which to bring children up: at best, but when a child is forced to spend its play time of life in close city streets, in slummy neighborhoods, in contamination from paupers and alleys alive with filth, strewn with cigar butts, the exhortations of sickly humanity, and other forms of impurity that a city cannot escape, it is a melancholy, a terrible indictment of the prevailing economic system. Instead of little baby fingers coming in contact with city filth and baby lungs breathing in contaminated city air, those fingers should be dirty with the clean dirt of country field or lane and the little lungs should be storing up benefit from the aromatic breezes of wood and meadow and sunny orchard. The city resident districts of the rich form a fair substitute for the country play grounds, it is true, but we are speaking of the children of the working class, not of the children of the rich. Now, do not imagine that the wrongs of the slum baby will go unrevenged. Nature does not forgive a violation of its laws, and there is a terrible retribution ahead for all this wrong. When society makes slum babies out of its youngest citizens the crime is avenged finally. It is a serious and a terrible thing to brutalize the rising generation, and the penalty will have to be paid in one way or another.

The Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, says: "Postmaster Gen. Payne possessed a quality of imparting enthusiasm to others." We grant it. Notoriously he was a hater of men, a skillful purchaser of votes, in bulk, and as long as he was the Republican county chairman of Milwaukee the election went Republican. There has been a marked change in the political complexion of certain purchasable districts in Milwaukee since Mr. Payne was succeeded by a Democratic "imparter." The Wisconsin claims that Payne did the country a service by cleaning up the postal department, although the rascals were members of his own party. Go, tell that to the simpletons. It is well remembered how Payne sneered at the efforts to carry on the postal investigations, calling the disclosures "hot air," and even going to the length of claiming that those who made charges were trying to defame McKinley, because the rascals liable to be disclosed had been McKinley appointees. This tack of his caused such a storm in the press of the country that the smarter politicians in the Republican party forced him to recognize the investigation as justifiable. Payne was always a political monkey-worker and corrupter of legislation. He was an enemy of the people, a man of low political morals, who was not at all redeemed by the fact that he had undoubted ability as an organizer.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, which is worried because so many of the victims of capitalism commit suicide by carbolic acid, now editorially calls for a law against the sale of carbolic acid to any one who asks for it. It wants to have the victims of the class it stands for prevented from putting themselves out of their misery! But its way is a very poor one. The only sensible way would be to prevent those who are committing suicide from wanting to die and that could only be done by abolishing the exploitation of labor—which the Sentinel would never do in a thousand years!

Are you thinking about how you are going to cast your vote? Be a man! Cast it for principle. You pretty well know, whether you will admit it or not, that both the capitalist parties are corrupt to a shameful degree even for parties that stand for the rights of wealth against the rights of men. You must see that they are rotten because they are guided by commercial ideals and interests. Vote to give the worker the full product of his toil, if you would have a clear conscience. Try it!

A moral man is Congressman Otjen of the Fourth Wisconsin district. His sanctimonious smile is only skin deep. Back of it is the cunning that stoops to such tricks as that of making the government foot his campaign bills. The past week he deluged his district with private mailing cards of large size, circulated by government frank, and bearing extracts from his alleged speeches in congress. This large lot of campaign stuff did not pay a penny of postage! This is about as shady as a good deal of Otjen's past labor-fleeing record!

Socialism means a chance to really live. The poet has told us that "some men are dead who are walking about," and there are a good many dead people serving their time out on earth, working day in and day out and living in shacks and hovels—mere work machines for the benefit of the capitalists who deplete them at all opportunities. Socialism will bring a wholesome higher civilization, one that will not be a lie on Creation, for all will be able to participate in it.

The Herald office acknowledges a hurried visit from Comrades Eugene Dietzgen and Mrs. Dietzgen, late of Chicago, but more recently practically residents of Germany. Comrade Dietzgen's business interests are still in Chicago, but poor health drove him to travel abroad and he has so much improved that he will maintain his residence there for some time to come. He and his wife will remain in this country until after election. Comrade Dietzgen has been renewing old friendships and revisiting the scenes of his former activity in the movement and expressed especial gratification at the state of the movement in Milwaukee and the active and con-

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Growth of the Socialist Vote in the Leading Nations.

UNITED STATES.			GERMANY.			DENMARK.			
1888	1,068	1897	30,000	1872	268	1898	1,076	1898	268
1892	11,512	1871	101,000	1876	1,680	1898	1,680	1898	1,680
1894	30,120	1874	351,952	1881	5,408	1898	5,408	1898	5,408
1895	34,869	1877	493,288	1884	17,334	1898	17,334	1898	17,334
1896	36,475	1878	437,158	1887	30,094	1898	30,094	1898	30,094
1897	55,520	1881	511,961	1890	31,372	1898	31,372	1898	31,372
1898	83,204	1884	549,990	1892	42,972	1898	42,972	1898	42,972
1899	98,444	1887	763,128	1895	55,479	1898	55,479	1898	55,479
1902	235,903	1890	1,487,998	1901	78,359	1898	78,359	1898	78,359
		1893	1,974,738	1903	170,841	1898	170,841	1898	170,841
		1896	2,123,073		200,000	1898	200,000	1898	200,000
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					5,700,000	1898	5,700,000	1898	5,700,000
					5,750,000	1898	5,750,000	1898	5,750,000
					5,800,000	1898	5,800,000	1898	5,800,000
					5,850,000	1898	5,850,000	1898	5,850,000
					5,900,000	1898	5,900,000	1898	5,900,000
					5,950,000	1898	5,950,000	1898	5,950,000
					6,000,000	1898	6,000,000	1898	6,000,000
					6,050,000	1898	6,050,000	1898	6,050,000
					6,100,000	1898	6,100,000	1898	6,100,000
					6,150,000	1898	6,150,000	1898	6,150,000
					6,200,000	1898	6,200,000	1898	6,200,000
					6,250,000	1898	6,250,000	1898	6,250,000
					6,300,000	1898	6,300,000	1898	6,300,000
					6,350,000	1898	6,350,000	1898	6,350,000
					6,400,000	1898	6,400,000	1898	6,400,000
					6,450,000	1898	6,450,000	1898	6,450,000
					6,500,000	1898	6,500,000	1898	6,500,000
					6,550,000	1898	6,550,000	1898	6,550,000
					6,600,000	1898	6,600,000	1898	6,600,000
					6,650,000	1898	6,650,000	1898	6,650,000
					6,700,000	1898	6,700,000	1898	6,700,000
					6,750,000	1898	6,750,000	1898	6,750,000
					6,800,000	1898	6,800,000	1898	6,800,000
					6,850,000	1898	6,850,000	1898	6,850,000
					6,900,000	1898	6,900,000	1898	6,900,000
					6,950,000	189			

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET.
Telephone Main 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, at Froie Germaine Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:
JOHN RICHBERT, 318 State St. Cor. Secretary
HENRY JOFFE, 2415 Chambers St. Rec. Secretary
GUSTAVE RECH, 515 Newhall St. Treasurer
M. WEINBERG, 417 Eleventh St. Sergeant at Arms
Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

COMMITTEES:
CREDENTIALS: F. E. Neumann, Chairman, Secretary, 318 State St.
J. E. Neumann, J. W. Tonsor, Charles Fischer, Henry Raasch.
EDUCATION AND LITERATURE: Wm. Hansen, Chairman, 512 Lee Street; James J. Handley, Fred. Heide, H. Young.
LAW AND LEGAL: F. Brockhausen, Secretary, 553 Orchard Street; F. W. Tonsor, Charles Dippie, H. W. Paepke.
CONDITIONS: Henry Tave, 700 First Street; A. Korth, J. W. Tonsor.
JOHN W. Acker, E. H. Basenberg, Jos. Zobert, Wm. Dreha, M. Tesch.

MEETINGS - Meet 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street, F. E. Neumann, Secretary, 318 State Street.

Barber Shops

UNION SHOP
F. DRESSSEN, 177 Lincoln Ave.
J. H. BAUER, 177 Lincoln Ave.
J. KAMMERER, 177 Lincoln Ave.
O. MAS. HILSE, 177 Lincoln Ave.
O. MAS. L. WUERDEMANN, 177 Lincoln Ave.
F. SCHMIDT'S HALL, 177 Lincoln Ave.
J. PETER, 177 Lincoln Ave.
Model Bakery, 177 Lincoln Ave.
F. SCHMIDT'S HALL, 177 Lincoln Ave.
J. PETER, 177 Lincoln Ave.
Model Bakery, 177 Lincoln Ave.

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Oct. 5.—Delegate Brockhausen in the chair, Delegate Feeley vice chairman.

Now delegates seated from Upholsterers, Cooks, Iron Molders No. 125, Broom Makers, Pattern Makers, Coopers No. 35, Electrical Workers.

Atty. W. F. Thiel gave a further 15-minute talk on Labor and the Laws.

Report of Executive Board. The case of H. Young of the Butchers had resulted in finding him guilty of the charges, the loss to the council being \$42.20. The board recommended that the Butchers be asked to withdraw Young as a delegate concurred in. On request the board sent a constitution and by-laws to the Cincinnati unions. Report as a whole approved.

Business Agent Weber reported on various matters concerning Labor. He showed the need of a Labor secretary (lawyer) as shown by the resort to the courts by the capitalists, referred to child labor, shorter work days, old age pensions, etc. The Coopers' Union No. 35 had made a new agreement. Approved.

Delegate Raasch reported that the mass meeting called for the benefit of the Carpenters' convention under the Trades Council auspices was a failure, as the Carpenters held a night session on the same evening. Delegate Hendricksen reported that it was clear that the evening session of the Carpenters' convention was a scheme of certain leaders of the convention who wanted to insult the council because it was socialistic.

On request Bro. Berner, stated that the sentiment of the Executive Board was against sending a delegate to the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L., as it would cost from \$280 to \$290.

Delegate Rooney moved to lay the A. F. of L. communication on table. Lost on a vote of 33 to 53. Moved that communication be received and acted on. Carried. Delegate Schwab moved that the council this year refrain from sending a delegate to the coming convention. Carried.

Delegate Rooney moved that the council go on record as not in favor of the A. F. of L. convention. Lost. Moved by Delegate Neuman that

Teeth Extracted

ABSOLUTELY Without Pain or Danger, 25c.

New Teeth, best and most natural. \$3.00
Fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Standard Crowns and Bridge \$5.00
Pine Fillings a leading specialty.
We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and receive nobody.

DR. YOUNG, 413-415 Gen. Bldg.
Hours: 8:30 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12.
PHONE 5813 BLACK.
COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Strehlow & Schaap.

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAINTING.
Paperhanging and Calcimining.
GRAINING AND HARD WOOD FINISHING.

1265 Hopkins Ave. or
2919 Walnut St., MILWAUKEE.

J. Bruett & Son

Clothing.
Furnishings.
Hats, Caps.
Gloves, Mittens.
Underwear.
Hosiery.
Shirts.
Neckwear, Etc.

Found on Lee Avenue,
Corner Lloyd and 10th Street.

Arthur J. Brett

RESTAURANT.
Tables for Ladies and Gentlemen.
C. E. BRETT, Prop.

Waukesha County Candidates.

Gus C. Volgt—County Clerk.
John Raggo—County Treasurer.
Louis Schneider—County Sheriff.
Joseph Rohrbacher—County Coroner.
Andrew Kaad—County Clerk of Court.
Fred. Schober—County Register of Deeds.
Paul Lange—County Surveyor.
Daniel W. Hoes—Assembly 1st Dist.
Fred. C. Soll—Assembly 2d District.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:
CHAS. A. DOLAN, 2205 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis.
H. W. HISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue, Milwaukee.
A. J. WELCH, 873 Seventh Street, Milwaukee.
P. A. PETERSON, 708 S. Fourteenth Street, Manitowish.
T. J. MCKEIGUE, 16 North Franklin Street, Janesville.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FRED'K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas., 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

Financial Report of the Secy-Treas. for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 8	\$13.10
Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 82	1.18
Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 141	3.42
Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 113, Finishers	2.04
Brewery Workers' Union No. 222	3.68
Brewery Workers' Union No. 277	3.30
Brewery Workers' Union No. 90	1.44
Brewery Workers' Union No. 82	1.28
Brewery Workers' Union No. 89	7.50
Brewery Workers' Union No. 72	15.00
Bartenders' Union No. 64	5.40
Butcher Workers' Union No. 43	2.04
Boot & Shoe Workers' Union No. 276	4.00
Cigar Makers' Union No. 287	1.92
Cigar Makers' Union No. 25	10.20
Cigar Makers' Union No. 61	4.44
Cigar Makers' Union No. 47	1.38
Cigar Makers' Union No. 329	3.30
Cigar Makers' Union No. 341	2.04
Cigar Makers' Union No. 85	7.50
Cigar Makers' Union No. 214	2.14
Cigar Makers' Union No. 245	7.44
Coopers' Union No. 35	15.72
Coopers' Union No. 30	20.10
Coopers' Union No. 13	1.44
Coopers' Union No. 86	1.18
Core Makers' Union No. 440	6.00
Carpenters' Union No. 849	3.50
Carpenters' Union No. 161	6.44
Carpenters' Union No. 116	0.80
Carpenters' Union No. 1519	5.00
Wrights	5.40
Carriage & Wagon Workers' Union No. 33	4.92
Carriage & Wagon Workers' Union No. 25	13.50
Central Labor Council, Ashland	5.00
Electrical Workers' Union No. 83	2.40
Electrical Workers' Union No. 135	2.58
Federal Labor Union No. 949	2.04
Federal Labor Union No. 8002	3.60
Federal Labor Union No. 1140	1.10
Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee	5.00
Iron Molders Union No. 286	2.28
Iron Molders Union No. 214	1.48
Journymen Tailors' Union No. 86	10.34
Journymen Barbers' Union No. 51	5.04
Journymen Barbers' Union No. 50	8.00
Journymen Horseshoers' Union No. 11	8.00
Journymen Horseshoers' Union No. 52	8.00
Journymen Bakers' Union No. 205	8.20
Longshoremen's Union No. 35	6.24
Leather Workers' Union No. 54	3.00
Leather Workers' Union No. 123	1.44
Lath Makers' Union No. 11341	2.18
Machinists' Union No. 438	1.80
Machinists' Union No. 470	4.50
Metal Polishers' Union No. 16	6.72
Metal Polishers' Union No. 45	6.04
Musicians' Union No. 8	15.60
Musicians' Union No. 205	2.32
Pattern Makers' Assoc., Milwaukee	11.40
Painters and Decorators' Union No. 810	3.00
Painters and Decorators' Union No. 108	3.54

Campaign Fund.

Previously reported \$306.17

J. Vergies	25
A. Schwane	10
Wm. Pirwitz	10
J. Jager	10
Wm. Tenekhoff	10
F. Heath	10.00
Hermann Ruff	25
Henry Kuhlmann	25
Alvin Eichler	25
Albert Adolph	25
Mike Zehetner	25
Rich. Lipold	25
A. Peppert	25
Jno. Schilling	25
F. Scheva	25
Robert H. May	50
Jos. Wiesner	50
A. L. R.	25
Louis Krause	25
Chas. Butler	25
Leo Leibaumer	1.00
Wm. Peters	1.00
15th Ward, campaign fund	8.00
J. Schunke	25
Jos. Baumann	50
F. Fischer	50
E. Mekner	50
Herman Manz	50
J. A. Baier	50
A. Hamel	50
J. Klefer	50
Mr. Klemm	50
John & Thomas	50
Hans Luescher	50
Philip Plack	1.00
Emil Holl	1.00
Carl Rinkumdorf	1.00
Karl Herzer	1.00
A. Gieswald	1.00
A. Wunderlich	1.00
E. Stephan	1.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	1.00
Collection 2nd and Grand ave.	1.07
Collection 3rd and Grand	1.07
Collection Clinton and Lak.	1.07
Collection Bohemian Turn Hall	6.40
Friend, 7th st.	5.00
Cigar Makers' Union No. 25	15.00
Kenosha Local for Caldwell services	0.50
Collection North ave. car barns	0.50
Collection City Hall Square	0.50
Collection 2nd and Grand ave	1.25
Anton Nemhauser	1.00
J. K. A. Krainik	50
Karel Svama	50
Frank Tibor	1.00
Emil Scheidemann	25
Joe Eckert	25
Mrs. Chas. Simandi	10
F. Popper	10
Jos. Kudra	20
John Stoeke	25
J. Hrolleka	25
E. S.	25
F. G. H.	75
Tau	50
E. K.	50
Adolf Onasch	50
Blank	25
Ant. Loyda	15
Mrs. Philip Schardt	10
Williams & Breckels	10.00
C. T. Tasse	50
Collection Recreation Hall	5.62
J. K.	1.50
A. P.	15
N. Geo. Mischel	25
John Limpel	25
Rosenberg	25
Friend	25
G. B.	50
Chon Hay Joe	10
Neumann	50
Anton Wehber	75
Friend	25
Geo. Kamrath	25
Robt. Lindner	25
Henry Stollenberg	3.00
G. Moerschel	25
O. S.	25
John Breen	3.00
A. S.	25
Geo. Kirchner	2.00
E. P. Jones	1.00
Frank R. Jones	1.25
Louis R. Jones	1.00
Chas. H. Jones	1.00
Schmidt Bros.	25.00
Collection cor. Grove & National	3.00
Total	\$456.87

1904 STOVE SEASON 1904

Heaters
Art Garland
Modern Home
Perfect Home
Radiant Home
Home Oaks
Air Tights
Gas and Oil
Heaters
Laundry
Stoves

Ranges
Malleable
Garland
New Empire
Radiant Home
Perfect Home
Modern Home
Gas Ranges
Oil Stoves
Combination
Ranges

PETER PAULUS HARDWARE CO.

367 THIRD AND 310 CHESTNUT STREETS.

More than Forty Years in the Stove Business, Corner Third and Chestnut Streets, has been our endeavor to furnish our patrons the best Stoves made. Thousands of homes are comforted by their use. For whatever purpose you need a stove, call on us. OUR reputation guarantees "QUALITY." You can purchase for cash or on "EASY PAYMENTS."

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

EXPENDITURES.

Contribution to Paper Makers' Strike, N. Y.	\$50.00
Contribution to Colorado Miners' Strike	25.00
Printing: 200 roll calls, 4250 circulars and ballot blanks, 2300 letterheads, 2900 envelopes	44.25
Cannon Printing Co. on acct. of printing convention proceedings	100.00
S. D. P. Publishing Co., official department space 3 mo. and copies to secretaries, 925 pamphlets, new stencils and changes and addressing	58.03
Translation of convention proceedings	15.00
Sheboygan Volksblatt on acct. of official department	10.00
Per capita to the American Federation of Labor	10.06
2 boxes Tension envelopes	4.00
Secy-Treas., services 2 weeks full time	30.00
Hiram Rogers, editing and proof-reading convention proceedings	7.26
Frank J. Weger, attending 12th annual convention and R. R. fare	26.56
Secy-Treas., attending 12th annual convention and R. R. fare	22.00
A. J. Welch, services	6.40
Typewriting	10.95
Hiram Rogers, assistant secy., services at 12th annual convention	5.00
Telegrams	3.45
Secy-Treas., Security Bond	5.00
Fire Insurance on office furniture, 3 years	1.00
Secy-Treas., attending 2 meetings with the C. L. U. of Sheboygan	22.10
Carriage at Green Bay and Milwaukee	1.75
Expressage	1.00
H. W. Bistorius, attending 6 E. H. meetings at Green Bay and Milwaukee	18.25
A. J. Welch, attending 6 E. H. meeting at Green Bay and Milwaukee	18.25
Secy-Treas., attending 6 E. H. meetings at Green Bay and Milwaukee	18.25
Frank J. Weger, attending 5 E. H. meetings at Green Bay and Milwaukee	8.00
C. A. Dolan, attending 2 E. H. meetings at Green Bay	30.43
P. A. Peterson, attending 2 E. H. meetings at Green Bay	14.67
T. J. McKeligue, attending 1 E. H. meeting at Green Bay	5.50
Office supplies	34.45
Secy-Treas., loss of time, extra services	44.80
Telephone expense	4.00
Street car fares	5.50
Exchange on 3 checks	20
Postage for month of July. Letters, packages and circulars	11.50
Postage for month of Aug. Letters and packages, convention proceedings, Pamphlets, Referendum vote, Constitutions, pocket edition, additional circulars	27.30
Postage for month of Oct. German proceedings	3.20
Letters, packages etc.	2.25
Secy-Treas., salary for July, Aug. and Sept.	50.00

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1904	\$420.25
Balance on hand July 1st, '04	711.41
Total Receipts	1,131.36
Expenditures during quarter	725.38
Balance on hand Sept. 30th, '04	406.28
Defense Fund, on hand	143.00
Total amount on hand	549.28
Deposited in German-American Bank, \$549.28.	
Fraternally submitted	
Fred. Brockhausen, Secy-Treas.	

Organizations Admitted to Membership During Quarter.

Central Labor Council, Ashland	
Trades and Labor Council, Beloit	
Journymen Tailors' Union No. 192, Ashland	
Steam Engineers' Union No. 276, Oshkosh	

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

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1904 STOVE SEASON 1904

Heaters
Art Garland
Modern Home
Perfect Home
Radiant Home
Home Oaks
Air Tights
Gas and Oil
Heaters
Laundry
Stoves

Ranges
Malleable
Garland
New Empire
Radiant Home
Perfect Home
Modern Home
Gas Ranges
Oil Stoves
Combination
Ranges

WATCHES! WATCHES!

OUR SPECIALTY.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
THE FINEST QUALITY.
THE LOWEST PRICES.

August 7. Stecher
...JEWELER...

Corner Third & State Streets.

Union Made Shoes
— AT —
ERNST SAUDER,
Repairing Neatly Done.
681 Kewell Ave., Near Kinnickinnic Ave.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

H. P. Hansen,
Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings.
Shoes, Crockery, Glassware and House Furnishings. e e e e e
548-550 POTTER AVENUE.
PHONE BLACK 9245.

AUGUST GILL,

COAL, WOOD & GAS COKE
906 WINNEBAGO STREET.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

RADCLIFFE & PORTER MFG. CO.,
Manufact

WISCONSIN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

For Governor: WILLIAM A. ARNOLD, of Milwaukee.
For Lieutenant Governor: H. J. AMMANN, of Kiel.
For Secretary of State: R. O. STOLL, of Eau Claire.
For State Treasurer: HENRY LUTHER, of Sheboygan.
For Insurance Commissioner: ARNOLD ZANDER, of Packwaukee.
For Railway Commissioner: HARRY E. BRIGGS, of Milwaukee.

Fourth District, For Congress:
WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.
Fifth District, For Congress:
VICTOR L. BERGER.
Milwaukee County Ticket:
County Clerk—CHAS. V. SCHMIDT.
County Treas.—BERNH. BAUMLE.
Sheriff—WILLIS E. ACKER.
Coroner—MAX GRASS.
Clerk of Courts—G. V. HARTMAN.
Dist. Attorney—RICHARD ELSNER.
Register of Deeds—R. H. HELMING, Jr.
County Surveyor—ALEX. GLAESER.

Senatorial Nominations:
Fourth Dist.—ALEXIS FISHER.
Sixth Dist.—JACOB RUMMEL.
Eighth Dist.—FERDIN. W. REHFELD.



WM. A. ARNOLD, Candidate for Governor.

Assembly Nominations:
First—SWAN NELSON.
Second—FRED K. KOLL.
Third—WM. FLAMM.
Fourth—JEROME UNDERHILL.
Fifth—WILLIAM J. ALLBRIDGE.
Sixth—JOHN P. LAHM.
Seventh—WM. MELLER.
Eighth—WM. E. BAUMANN.
Ninth—EDMUND J. BERNER.
Tenth—JACOB HUNGER.
Eleventh—FR. BROCKHAUSEN, Sr.
Twelfth—JOHN HASSMANN.
Thirteenth—WM. BAUMANN.
Fourteenth—MARTIN GORECKI.
Fifteenth—HERMAN G. HANSEN.
Sixteenth—AUG. W. STREHLOW.

The flags are sadly waving at last over the street railway's barns and offices on account of the death of H. C. Payne. The company feels so disinterestedly sorry that the government has lost its postmaster general, don't you know.

We request the comrades to ask the proprietors of saloons and barber shops which they patronize why they do not post up lithographs of Debs and Hanford, especially when they can be had for nothing. Do this as a Socialist duty.

THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.
"Buster Brown" opens at the Alhambra tomorrow afternoon. Many successful plays have been built around imaginary characters that have been made popular in the funny pages of the great daily news-



Master Gabriel in Buster Brown, Alhambra.

papers, but none would appear to have as much genuine attractiveness as "Buster Brown." Master Gabriel is the Buster and George Ali, the famous animal impersonator, is the dog Tige. There is a large chorus and ballet.

STAR THEATER.
The next attraction to be offered at the Star Theater is the well known and justly celebrated Rose Sydell "London Belles" Company, headed by the burlesque queen, a host of pretty women and apt comedians. The company this season is one of the best this organization has ever carried.

CRYSTAL THEATER.
Ferguson and Beeson in their comedy sketches, during which Miss Beeson executes her great soft shoe dance, she holding the world's medal for champion dancing, leads the big bill at the Crystal Theater next week. The Crystal is doing a fine business these days.

GRAND THEATER.
Crowded houses still continue at each and every performance given at the Grand Theater. The numbers this week are unusually amusing and attractive. Martin and Quigg keep the audience roaring. Next week's bill includes the following: Freeze Bros., Erb & Stanley, The Great Browning, Carberry & Stanton, Adelaide Belloune, and Moving Pictures.

Picnic Tickets.
Previously reported \$1099.55
H. Ries 70
H. Bartsch 20
D. Smither 50
Fred. Behling 1.00
Tony Hesse 60
E. Rooney 50
H. Heardner 50
M. Luell 50
A. Krueger 1.00
Total Amount \$1,105.15

The Second Ward Branch of the S. D. P. will hold an extra meeting Friday evening, October 14, corner 4th and Chestnut sts. Important business has to be transacted and every member should be present.
Fritz Koll, Secy.

FOR SALE.
STOVES, second hand, all styles of Heaters, Ranges and Cooks, at lowest prices; also Furniture of all kinds.
"I. SOREFF, 415-417 Third Street.
Telephone White 9162.

JUST
L. SACHS, The Jeweler
YOU KNOW THE REST.
418 NATIONAL AVENUE

CUT THIS OUT AND RECEIVE DOUBLE STAMPS!
Gold, Blue, S. & H. and Green Bay Avenue when you trade at
WM. FREUDENFELD,
1421 GREEN BAY AVENUE,
Dry Goods, Millinery & Notions.

FOR SALE.
\$1000 Lot, 30x120, on south side, good neighborhood. Cottage and barn will sell at easy terms. Owner wants to leave city.
\$2150—Lot 33x120, on Second St., new house, never occupied; brick basement, sewer, water and gas. \$250 down, balance small monthly payments.
W. A. DUNN & CO.,
201 Grand Avenue, Room 9,
Phone Main 551.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Do not fail to register next Monday or Tuesday. If you do not appear in person you will lose the opportunity to cast a ballot Nov. 8th.

LEST WE FORGET.
The street railway managers are again at it! This time they want to prevent Milwaukee from building a municipal electric lighting plant. Now watch the aldermen! Don't forget how easily the aldermen were "persuaded" into passing the infamous 34-year street railway franchise in 1900. Here are the names of those who played the city false:

Henry C. Schrank, First Ward.
J. H. Stover, First Ward.
Sigmund Richter, Second Ward.
Wm. Murphy, Third Ward.
Cornelius Corcoran, Third Ward.
Chas. Cooke, Fourth Ward.
Chas. Haveron, Fourth Ward.
Luther L. Casfy, Seventh Ward.
Arthur A. McCormack, Seventh Ward.
Geo. Himmelstein, Ninth Ward.
Frank R. Dengel, Tenth Ward.
Henry Hase, Eleventh Ward.
Valentine Jesion, Eleventh Ward.
Theodor Rudinski, Twelfth Ward.
Elias Stollenwerk, Twelfth Ward.
John M. Trunk, Thirteenth Ward.
John Macielek, Fourteenth Ward.
Jos. Simpson, Sixteenth Ward.
Geo. H. Chase, Seventeenth Ward.
Wm. Greene, Eighteenth Ward.
Wm. H. Perthesius, Eighteenth Ward.
Henry J. Schmidt, Nineteenth Ward.
Chas. Elbert, Twentieth Ward.
Philipp Harum, Twenty-first Ward.
Wm. Schultz, Twenty-first Ward.

Citizens of the Thirteenth ward are becoming incensed at the conduct of Alderman Schmidt in the common council, especially since it has become known that he intends to vote with the street car crowd on the municipal electric light proposition. Schmidt runs a shoe store in the Sixth ward that is patronized by just the class whose interests he will be virtually giving away by voting against municipal light.

What kind of a man toward Labor is Gov. Peck, asks a Herald reader. Well, Peck loved labor so that while governor he approved of a law (in 1891) making it legal for capitalists to pay their employees in truck store checks, same as they do in the coal mine regions of Pennsylvania! Peck as governor was a weak tool in the hands of all the rascals and thieves in the Democratic party. The pluck-me store order law was only one of many.

WHAT IS IT?
Watch Next Weeks Issue?

This present campaign is full of surprises. Last week the Social-Democrats invaded the Sixteenth ward and crowded the Recreation Hall, Wells and Nineteenth streets, within a stone's throw of the eddies aristocracy of Grand Avenue. Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth of Rockland, Mass., was the speaker, and a most successful meeting, full of new and eager faces, was had. The hall meetings are all good, the noon hour factory talks are doing great execution, and the street meetings become larger and larger. The speaking force the past week included the Rev. E. E. Carr of Danville, Ills., Daniel White of

ALHAMBRA O. F. MILLER
Manager
PRICES:
GALLERY 10c
BALCONY 15c
LOWER FLOOR 25c
MATINEES:
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
WEEK STARTING SUNDAY MATINEE.
M. S. Raymond presents the newest Novelty in Musical Comedy Creations
BUSTER BROWN
With the TOY COMEDIAN MASTER GABRIEL in the Title Role.
Permission of R. F. Outen II and the M. Y. Herald.
Next Attraction: "TO DIE AT DAWN"

WATCH REPAIRING GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK ONLY
AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES.
We Understand French, German and English Watches.
THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water Street, Milwaukee.

STAR THEATER.
Week commencing Sunday Matinee
PRICES: Rose Sydell's
10, NEW
20, London Belles
30c LADIES MATINEE FRIDAY 10c INCLUDING RESERV. SEAT.
Next Attraction: "Trans Atlantic Co."

CRYSTAL THEATER.
178 Second St., Near Grand Ave.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.
A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN.
MOTION PICTURES.
Admission 10 cts. Including Seat.

GRAND THEATER,
156 Third Street, near Grand Ave.
BEST SHOW IN THE CITY.
MATINEE DAILY.
Evening Performances 8 & 9:30 o'clock.
ADMISSION TEN CENTS.
FINEST 10c THEATER IN AMERICA.

GOODRICH LINE
STEAMERS
\$1.00 TO CHICAGO
ROUND TRIP \$1.50
For Chicago 9 a.m. and 11 p.m. daily. For La Crosse 9 p.m. daily. For Sheboygan and Manitowish 8 a.m. daily except Monday. For Kenosha, Algoma, Starwanee, Algonia, Starwanee and Menominee, 8 a.m. Sunday, Thursday and Saturday. For Fish Creek, Ephraim, Elletts Bay, Washington Island and Racine, 8 a.m. Sunday and Thursday. For Green Bay, 8 a.m. Thursday and Saturday.
Office & Dock, Foot of Sycamore St.

THIS PAPER FOR TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS. 3

IF YOU WANT A GUN Consult the ONLY PRACTICAL GUNSMITH in Milwaukee.
FINE GUN REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
JOHN MEUNIER GUN CO.
272 WEST WATER ST.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.
In the Matter of the Estate of Rosina Wenzel, Deceased.
Letters testamentary on the Estate of Rosina Wenzel, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Henry Wenzel and Conrad Wenzel, by this Court, IT IS ORDERED, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of April A. D. 1905, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Rosina Wenzel, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims and demands of all persons claiming against the said Rosina Wenzel, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of June A. D. 1905, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.
Dated this 20th day of September 1904.
By the Court,
PAUL D. CARPENTHER,
County Judge.
RICHARD ELSNER,
Attorney of Estate.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT, PROBATE.
In the Matter of the final Settlement of the Estate of Katharina Brandan, Deceased.
On Reading and Filing the Petition of Michael Brandan, executor of the last will and testament of Katharina Brandan, deceased, representing among other things, that there is no property belonging to the estate of said deceased, except the things, namely: and that the expenses of the last sickness, the funeral charges and the expenses of administration have been paid; and praying for a final settlement of said estate according to law.
It is ordered that said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee on the first Tuesday of November 1904, at 2 o'clock A. M.
AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper printed in said City prior to said hearing, dated this 1st day of October, 1904.
By the Court,
PAUL D. CARPENTHER,
County Judge.

Machinists' Union No. 301.
Will members of the above named lodge please take notice that the quarterly meeting will take place Monday, Oct. 10, and all members are requested to attend.
O. Bochart, Secy.

Have you seen the new campaign leaflets? Don't miss 'em! Particularly that on "Religion and Politics."

Don't Forget to Register Monday!

NOTICE EVERYBODY.
The Exposition Building has again been leased by the Social-Democratic party for our annual Monster Mask Ball for January 28th, 1905. Branches and Unions are especially requested to note the date in making arrangements for festivities.

The Vanguard and Herald 75 cents a year for both, except for subscribers in the city of Milwaukee, where the combination price is 90 cts. a year.

14th Ward Meetings.
Oct. 11, Paplaczky's Hall, corner 15th ave. and Grant st.
Oct. 18, Nadolinski's Hall, cor. Grant st. and 17th ave. (Ger.)
Oct. 25, Schachta's Hall, corner 11th ave. and Windlake ave. (Ger.)
Oct. 27, Marenda's Hall, corner 11th ave. and Becher st.
Nov. 1, Czaplewski's Hall, corner 1st ave. and Smith st.
Nov. 3, Stachowiak's Hall, corner 7th ave. and Rogers.
H. E. Briggs.

FALL FESTIVAL and HANFORD DAY

ARRANGED BY THE

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY

FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR CAMPAIGN FUND.

AT

Schlitz Park, Saturday, October 15th, 1904.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Benjamin Hanford, Grand Concert all Afternoon.
Candidate for Vice-President of the Social-Democratic Party will speak at 3 & 8 P. M. GRAND BALL, REFRESHMENTS.
ADMISSION FREE!

Talk about this Event. Advertise it.

TELL YOUR SHOP MATES, YOUR NEIGHBORS, YOUR FRIENDS!

THE PLAUM
Clothing & Tailoring Co's

GRAND ANNIVERSARY SALE

Beginning Saturday, Oct. 8th, for one week, ending Saturday, Oct. 15th, 1904

It is with pleasure that we announce our appreciation and thanks to our many patrons and friends for their kind and generous patronage they have shown us during the past year. Our success in adding a Clothing and Tailoring department to our well established Hat and Furnishing Business, has won for us hundreds of new customers. Our enlarged trade enables us to buy in larger quantities and therefore at much lower prices.

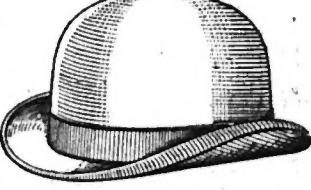
Our new stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now complete in all the latest patterns and newest styles

In order to make this sale a grand success we have arranged with the Gold Stamp Co. to present every customer who enters our doors with \$2.00 worth of Gold Stamps free, whether you make a purchase or not. Besides these free Stamps we will give with every purchase of 10c and up to \$5.00 double the amount of gold, the Red, or the S. & H. Green Stamps, or double the amount of our own ticket. With a purchase of \$3.00 and up to \$10.00 we will give single ticket or single stamps and one of those fine Steins free. With a purchase of \$10.00 or over, we will give one of those beautiful Plate Mirrors and single stamps or tickets.

Following are a few of the many good Bargains you will find at this Sale:

Men's Underwear

10 dozen Men's Fleece Lined Underwear, Shirts only, the 45c kind, this sale	29c	400 Sample Undershirts and Drawers, some slightly soiled, the kind always sold at 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25, this sale	69c
15 dozen Men's Camel Hair Underwear, Shirts only, the 50c kind, this sale	33c	A new lot of Dark Brown Molders Underwear, strictly all wool, this sale	79c
25 dozen Men's All-wool Fleece Lined Underwear, in light tan color, the 50c kind, this sale	39c	The new improved Elastic Ribbed Underwear, in blue, natural and tan, the \$1.00 kind, this sale	79c
50 dozen silver gray, fine lambs wool fleece lined, the kind that other stores sell at 75c, here at this sale	49c	The entire line of extra heavy All-wool Underwear, single or double breasted, in camels hair, natural, gray or tan, at this sale	98c
A small lot of Wright's Health Underwear, mostly shirts, former price \$1.25, here at this sale	69c	Men's Fine All-wool Royal Ribbed Underwear, in blue and tan, the kind sold at \$1.50, at this sale	\$1.25



Something New in HATS

The new Nut Brown—in stiff and soft

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 & \$3.00

Gloves and Mittens

250 pair of Unlined Gloves, some horse hide and some Indian Tan Buck, all hand sewed and welted seams, \$1.25 value, at this sale..... 75c
An endless variety of Unlined Gloves and Mittens, just the thing to keep these raw winds off your hands, at this sale..... 25c 45c
350 pair of Lined Mittens, some horse hide and some calf skin faces, the 50c kind, at this sale..... 39c



Clothing

Men's Suits, single or double breasted, strictly all-wool in plain and fancy mixtures, you would consider them cheap at \$10.00, at this sale..... \$7.00
Men's Suits, single or double breasted, fine all-wool cassimeres, at this sale..... \$8.00
Men's Suits, single or double breasted, in chevrons, cassimeres and worsted, all Union made,

\$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50 & \$12.00

Men's Suits, extra heavy blue serge, double breasted, others are advertising them at \$16.00, our price..... \$13.50
Men's Suits, the latest in nut brown, single or double breasted, others stores ask \$12.00 and \$20.00, our price.....

\$15.00 & \$16.00

Remember—A fine STEIN free with a purchase of \$5.00 or over, or one of our beautiful PLATE MIRRORS free with a purchase of \$10.00 or over

THE PLAUM CLOTHING & TAILORING CO.

491-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE.